

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1866.

[No. 1742.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The substantial and fast

sailing Ship

LEONIDAS,

Carries about five hundred hog-
sheads, not two years old, now
ready to receive a cargo. For
terms apply to Captain R. M. Kenzie, at Gads-
by's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2.

Wanted Immediately,

TWENTY stout, able bodied labourers, to
be hired by the month, to work on the road
between Alexandria and Washington.

Apply to

Andrew Scholfield.

September 27.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and

FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
20 barrels and pieces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

AT TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 bbls. flour.

September 2

Wanted to Purchase,

NEW ACRES OF LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearby so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

WANTED,

In a Wholesale Store,

A YOUTH about 15 years old, of respect-
able connections, and possessing an ac-
tive and pleasant disposition.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 1.

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connecti-
ons, who writes a good hand. For further par-
ticulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

FOR SALE,

A middle-aged Negro Woman.

Apply to the Printer.

July 16.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

FOR SALE,

A STOUT able bodied NEGRO MAN,
about 25 or 27 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small leaf canis-
ters, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG, strong, and hearty NEGRO
WOMAN, with a Female Child at her
breast. She is honest and sober, an excellent
washer and ironer, a good cook, and extreme-
ly handy about a house, and lively and indus-
trious about any kind of work, is a good spin-
ner, but has an incontinent tongue; for which
she is to be sold.—She is not to be dis-
posed of at a distance unless she consents
thereto.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 12.

She may be had on trial.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
in Alexandria. E. JANNEY.
9th mo. 29th, 1866.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } of excellent
2 do. L. M. do. do. } qual. war-
4 quarter casks do. do. } ranted pure.
3 do. Marseilles wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.
October 18.

Sale at Auction.

On MONDAY, the third day of November,
will be sold, at public auction, at the house
of his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordi-
nary and minister plenipotentiary to the U-
nited States, in the city of Washington, all
his

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT mahogany Bedsteads, Chairs,
Tables, Sofas, elegant Brussels's Carpet-
ing, a great deal of which is new, Curtains,
Sofas, Mattresses and Bed Furniture, all finish-
ed in the newest fashion, some elegant Bath
Stoves, two English Carriages, with Harness
for four horses, finished in the newest fashion,
and other articles of Sadlery—Also, a quanti-
ty of elegant cut and plain Glass, a large
quantity of empty Porter, and Stone Bottles,
Garden Utensils of all kinds, and, eventually,
several dozen of English Brown Stout, Ale,
and Wines of different kind, and Liquors.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the
forenoon, if fair, if not the next fair day, and
to continue from day to day till all is sold.—
Terms made known at time and place of sale.

October 18.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable Wm.
Chas. Fitzhugh, will be sold at vendue, on
the 6th day of November next, by Philip
G. Marsteller, vendue-master,

A variety of Dry Goods,

[All the Stock in Trade of Wm. Oxley]

CONSISTING OF

FINE and coarse cloths; cassimeres;
blankets; mens and womens worsted
stockings; mens and womens cotton stock-
ings; dimities; muslins; a great variety of
stuffs; chintzes; calicoes; silks, &c. &c.—
which were given up by William Oxley, an
insolvent debtor, for the benefit of his credi-
tors.

The above goods will be sold on a long cre-
dit for approved indorsed negotiable notes.—
Terms will be made known previous to the
sale,

Thomas Swann, Trustee

For William Oxley, an insolvent debtor.

October 11.—(14)

Notice is hereby given,

That I have been duly appointed Trustee of
the estate and effects of William Oxley, an in-
solvent debtor, and that all persons indebted
to the said William Oxley, are to make their
payments to me.

Thomas Swann.

October 14.

Just Received,

20 casks Young Hyson Tea, of the latest
importation—entitled to drawback.

13 casks Alogue Wine.

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

October 21.

Freight wanted

For the fine Brig

RISEING STATES,

Burthen 650 barrels—For the
West-Indies or Charleston would be prefer-
red. Please apply to Capt. John Jencks, mas-
ter, on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

October 21.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
100 hhd. Maryland Tobacco.
Oct. 18.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

FOR SALE.

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

TANNERS OIL.

15 bbls. brown Tanners Oil,

Just received and for Sale by

DAVEY & MILLS.

October 20.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his store, to
the warehouse lately occupied by Mr.
Gore, two doors below Mr. Davey Davey's,
where he intends to keep an assortment of the
Choicest Groceries.

He has at present on hand, of a quality that he
can recommend, by wholesale or retail,

Muscovado and loaf sugar; Guadalupe and
St. Domingo coffee, young hyson and imperi-
al teas, choice Rhode-Island cheeses, genu-
ine Spanish Segars of first quality, chocolate,
mould and flit candles, spinning cotton, wrap-
ping paper, molasses, fine and coarse salt in
bulk and sacks, Boston rum, peach brandy,
whiskey, &c. &c.

He has at present, and expects to keep supplied
with,

D. Carrillas flour, of superior manufacture,
for family use, and fresh butter from the coun-
try.

A. LINDO.

October 20.

N. B. Business on the Brokerage Line done
as usual.

PLASTER PARIS.

40 tons Plaster Paris, on board the schr.
Peace and Fidelity, captain Dole, and
For Sale by

Lawson & Fowle.

Who have also landing from said schr.
60 bbls. New-England Rum
620 kegs spiced Salmon
A quantity of merchantable Lumber, &c.

FREIGHT WANTED

For Newburyport.

One or two hundred barrels
will be taken in the above schr. if
immediate application is made.

October 18.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel
McCart, Esq. to the subscriber, made
for the purpose of securing the payment of a
debt due from the said Daniel McCartney to Ro-
bert T. Hoce & Co. of Alexandria, will be
exposed to public sale on the fifteenth day of
November next, to the highest bidder, for
ready money,

A Tract or Parcel of Land,

Situated in the county of Fairfax, on the wa-
ters of Accotink, commonly called the Mount
Air Tract, containing between six and seven
hundred acres, together with the buildings and
improvements thereon—it being the tract of
land whereon the said Daniel McCartney hath
for some time past resided. The sale will
take place at the dwelling house of the said
Daniel McCartney, on the said premises.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

October 9.

The above sale is postponed
until Thursday the 23d of November,
on which day it will certainly take
place, on the terms and at the place
mentioned in the foregoing advertise-
ment.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

October 14.

13 hhd. SUGAR of good quality,
23 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

FOR SALE.

A young NEGRO WOMAN, with her
first child, a male of six months old. She is
a good house servant, and sold for no fault.—
Two girls, each about nine years old, accus-
tomed to living in the family and very handy.
Also a boy of ten years old, of good disposi-
tion.

Apply to the Printer.

October 29.

d12t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the Alexandria
Coffee House, are requested to meet at
the Coffee House, on Saturday the 1st
day of November next, at 12 o'clock.

October 27.

THE public are warned not to re-
ceive a POST NOTE of the Alexandria
Bank, No. 8620, for \$200, drawn on the 30th
of August last, in favor of Baldwin M. Lee,
which was dropped in Baltimore on or about the
15th current, and which was not indorsed. A
reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid on deliv-
ering it to A. & R. Bonghans, Baltimore, or
James Patton,
Alexandria.

October 28.

d1w

SHOES.

The subscriber has just opened and offers for
Sale, at his store on King street,
A general assortment of SHOES, which
he will sell on the lowest terms.

E. GILMAN.

October 28.

d3t

James R. Riddle

Has just received and offers for Sale, at very
reduced prices,

An extensive assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching sea-
son.

A. L. S. O.,

2 trunks handsome British printed cottons,
1 do. American,
1 do. 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins,
5 cases Irish flannels,
6 bales India piece goods—consisting of
Company gurralls,
Gurrall lawns,
Cazepore do.
Cognac corseas,
Balfas,
Checks, and China handkerchiefs—
Which will be sold low by the piece to those
who purchase to sell again.

October 23.

e65w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THIRTY DOLLARS will be given to a
person or persons, who will make
known, so that they can be brought to convic-
tion, the Marauders who broke the subscri-
ber's windows, on Friday night the 17th in-
stant—and TWENTY DOLLARS will be
given to any person who will make known the
author of a certain libellous and inflammatory
paper concerning the subscriber, which was
on Saturday night last posted on the wharf,
the contents of which are false and groundless,
he deems it necessary to put the following
queries:

If the author intended it for the public good,
why not subscribe his name thereto? In what
manner did he take in Captain Congdon?—He
challenges any person to prove that he did it
in any way whatever.

He will in a few days present to the public
a minute and correct statement of this trans-
action with Captain Congdon, and they can,
then, form an opinion as to his conduct and
those concerned with him.

John A. Burford.

October 28.

36*

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,
A few quarter casks Port Wine,
Of a superior quality, and for sale by
James Nutt & Co.

At their Store on King-street.

October 27.

Will positively be sold, to the highest bidder,
on the premises, on the 12th day of Decem-
ber next,

The Tract of Land whereon Thomas
Pollard, sen. lived, in the county of Fairfax,
on Popeshead Creek, containing about 550 a-
cres. It is a valuable plantation, and lies a-
bout 20 miles from Alexandria, and about the
same distance from George-Town. An indis-
putable title will be made to the purchaser.—
One half of the purchase to be paid upon the
execution of the deed in cash, or young negroes
valued at cash price, and two years will be al-
lowed for the balance.

October 28, (28)

1avts

The following article upon the subject of an invasion of England by France, is copied from the Westminster Journal of July 21, 1759. It may afford some amusement to compare what was thought and said about an invasion at that period with what has been thought and said upon the same subject for the last three years. — [U. S. Gazette.

SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING AN INVASION.

From the Westminster Journal of July 21.

THAT the French will attempt an invasion, I have no manner of doubt; I have too good an opinion of the abilities of their ministry to doubt it. The ruin of their trade, the loss of their most valuable possessions, which furnish the springs of their commerce, the loss of reputation in the eyes of all Europe, by the repeated losses and insults they have suffered on their own coasts, with a thousand other considerations, must make them sensible that they have now no chance of recovering that importance which they have always held in Europe, but by hazarding a bold stroke; and none so likely to succeed, as to carry the sword into the bowels of their capital enemy.

Appearances, it is true, are against them, but fortune may be for them. The operations, by sea, cannot be so mechanically, or so deliberately conducted, as those by land: an unlucky atom of powder, may blow up the finest ship, and disable the finest fleet that ever sailed. The winds and tides may lock up one squadron, and fill the sails of another. A tempest may destroy or dissipate a fleet upon one coast, and forward it upon another. Nay, it has been often seen, that when two fleets of unequal force have been engaged, they have come off with equal loss, which is in fact a victory to the weakest, while the strongest had it not in his power to make an advantage by its superiority.

All these are considerations in favor of any desperate effort, which the French in the teeth of probability, may make with their fleet. Sir John Norris, one of the best and most experienced seamen that ever England bred; sir Charles Wager, who was as honest a man, and as able a seaman as any in his time; nay, admiral Vernon himself, were often heard to own, that our fleet, though a probable, was but a precarious defence to our coast. Supposing, therefore, for argument sake, the two French squadrons, by joining, to be equal to our fleet now under sir Edward Hawke; supposing them to be superior, which, I will venture to say, is no unreasonable supposition; is it not worth their while to hazard an engagement? Undoubtedly it is: For it is a maxim with all good generals and admirals, always to hazard an engagement, when the advantages they can get by a victory, greatly over balance the loss they can suffer by a defeat. Supposing the French to be beat in this engagement, they lose 3 or 10 ships, and there is an end to the affair; and even then, their fleet is as useful to them, as it can be while it is locked up in their harbors. But supposing (which Heaven avert) by any of the accidents I have already mentioned, or by the dint of superiority, the French fleet should beat ours, what must then be the consequence? Undoubtedly then they would be able to employ their flat bottomed boats with safety and effect. But supposing, what by no means is improbable or impossible, that they should be able, by the assistance of winds and tides, to draw our fleet off their coast, the consequence must be the same, if not worse; for then a very weak escort will be able to take charge of their boats, in the short run they have between their own and the British coasts.

My reader, undoubtedly, by this time, has a right to ask what I mean by all this discouraging preachment. My meaning is not to discourage, but to awaken every Briton, who (as too many are) is lulled to security by the strength and station of our fleet. My meaning is to convince him, that it is only a probable security, and that events at sea are at best precarious. My meaning is to tell the public that unanimity by land, as well as by sea, is the only security that this island has, or can have, against its enemies. We are not to regard what French or Frenchified papers say upon this head; we are either to read them backwards, like a witch's prayer, or we are to construe them as common sense and experience dictate. It is now well known that only the last real invasion which France designed against this country had very near taken effect before we knew it was designed, and that it was over before we heard of our danger. This was in the beginning of the year 1744, when

12,000 French troops, under marshal Saxe himself, and assisted by the pretender in person, were prepared to be thrown over into England. The French, at that time, pretended, in their public papers, that Rotteville, their admiral, was to take a number of flat-bottomed boats under his protection: But the real scheme was otherwise. He put to sea with one part of their fleet, and Providence, at that period, seemed most wonderfully to exert itself, in teaching mankind of how little avail human dispositions are, that depend upon the elements of nature. Sir John Norris, by one of the speediest and most vigorous equipments ever known, got up with Rotteville, who was inferior to him in strength, about dark. That night the elements declared for the French, and while the English thought they had them impounded, next morning they were irrecoverably gone, and thereby, in all probability, they saved every ship they had.

While this was transacting on the coast of England, count Saxe, and the young pretender, were actually embarking, and had put to sea, upon the coast of France. Four or five thousand troops were embarked in transports, and the embarkation of the rest was going on with all the spirit and success imaginable, when the very winds that saved them in one place dashed them to pieces in another, and rendered the scheme abortive. I shall just ask my reader what he thinks the event must have been if, at that time, when the nation was divided, disarmed, and unfurnished with troops, that invasion had taken place, and how many hundred chances there were to one, that it did.

I shall conclude with this exhortation to my countrymen. Let us on this occasion be unanimous; let us act as if our situation was not an island, but on the continent; let us reflect, that we have neither walls nor fortifications to trust to, and that our own hearts and bodies must serve us instead of both; and let us take the advice of old Buchanan: —

Neq. fovea et muris, Patriam, sed Marte tuari.

THOMAS TOUCHIT.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

As every subject respecting the improvement of the state of our merchant seamen, should be regarded by our political governors; if you deem the following observations, on the necessity of determining the seaworthiness of every merchant vessel, before she is permitted to proceed to sea, worthy a place in your publication; the attention of many thousands amongst whom your work is circulated may be drawn to a subject of the highest national importance. As the progress of all improvement is often guided and determined by the variety of human intellect; it will necessarily follow, that many prejudices in the minds of men must be overcome, ere the general adoption of any plan, however self-evidently useful, can be effected; of these prejudices there are none more powerful than those which are swayed by interest. Since the shipping interest have in a great degree, changed hands from the merchant owners, and now are divided through a variety of shares amongst men, whose occupations are connected with means of the equipment of ships; each having his own individual profit out of the articles he deals in; and to share the produce of the seaman's life of toil and danger; their safety and comforts are liable to be neglected in a manner highly prejudicial to the general interests of the country. To evince this, I shall relate an instance which came to my knowledge, in my attendance in one of our courts of justice; which I have been in the habit of frequenting in order to learn our system of maritime jurisprudence, as exhibited in our civil courts; and it has greatly excited my surprise that causes in sea affairs should be determined by juries of laymen, when the court of admiralty, where the brethren of the Trinity house may be summoned, is a more competent court in the opinion of many well versed in the jurisprudence of the country.

A cause was trying before lord Ellenborough in Guildhall in 1805, which related to the sea-worthiness of a ship called the Flora, and which meeting with a gale of wind, in her passage from Honduras with a cargo of Mahogany, was obliged to put into Charleston; where she was found so rotten and defective, as to sell for only 150 dollars, and was sunk in a marsh for a dock. In the course of the trial it was proved that her timbers were all so bad, that in the opinion of the ship-builders who were examined, it was surprising how she lived at sea; and that this could not have arisen from any violence of the storm, but from having been sent to sea in a condition not sea worthy; and thus the insurance, I believe, was lost; had the gale increased, the ship in all probability would

have foundered, and the crew never more been heard of. Who would have avenged the sacrifice of so many valuable lives, at the shrine of avaricious commercial speculations? I was sorry to observe in the course of the trial, that when both the plaintiff's and defendant's counsel admitted that the master of the ship was in court; that although "they" refused to examine him, the judge or forasmas of the jury had not insisted on his being called on in evidence, as I had reason to imagine many important facts would have been elucidated. Are seamen's lives like the public money, of so little value? The suggestion immediately occurred to my mind of the necessity there is of having an establishment at every principal seaport in the empire, of naval officers; to judge and determine on the sea worthiness, stores, sails, rigging, and provisions of every ship and vessel leaving port; so that no ship's company might again suffer, as many have done, unheard of misery from such success.

How many ships have foundered at sea, & crews of hardy seamen been buried in the deep from similar causes! The East-India Company deem it necessary to have surveyors to judge of the state of their ships ere they are sent to sea; nor are they suffered to perform more than a certain number of voyages; surely every department of merchant shipping ought to be under similar regulations. — If the list of ships wrecked and totally lost, with their crews during the last ten years were examined, and enquiry made into the causes, I apprehend very many instances would be adduced of avarice and depravity; which would show how great the necessity is, of curbing them by the establishment I now recommend to the attention of the legislature. I shall recite another circumstance to enforce this argument. In a convey which left the West Indies some time past, was a ship which for the sake of the owner's feelings I forbear to name, which had buried her captain and lost several of her crew by the fatal yellow fever; she was so badly found in provisions, that in the course of her passage home, the crew were reduced to very great distress; some of the humane and worthy commanders in the trade, who knew her wants kindly proffered the chief mate who had become commander a supply of provisions. He refused the kind offer probably under the idea of ingratiating himself with his owners, and securing the command next voyage by saying "such an unnecessary expense." These are solitary instances of depravity, which for the honor of my country, I wish it was not in my power to produce more of."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM PARIS PAPERS.

TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER, BY THE SHIP OCEAN, CAPTAIN GIRDON, IN 34 DAYS FROM BORDEAUX.

HAMBURGH, August 14.

Letters from Riga mention that since the rumors there of peace having been signed between France and Russia several considerable mercantile houses had made immense purchases of timber for ship building, hemp, tar, &c. in order to ship them at the first advice for their correspondents in France.

The exportation of rye has been forbidden, even by land, throughout the Russian empire, except at the ports of Riga and Libau, where it continues to be permitted.

Commodore Krusenstern, is now busily employed in drawing up the memoirs of his late voyage round the world. A commission of the academy of sciences at Petersburg will assist him to verify his astronomical observations. All the drawings which the illustrious navigator has brought back will be delivered to the ablest engravers.

ANTWERP, August 19.

Never were the works of our arsenal in greater activity than at this moment. The number of ships of the line which are on the stocks is eight, to wit; le Charlemagne, l'Anversois, le Duguesclin, le Commerce de Lyon, le Thesee, le Cesar, l'Audacieux and l'Illustre. Besides these, a new ship of the line, le Dalmate, has been laid on the stocks in the room of the frigate le Caroline, launched on the emperor's birth day, so that no time has been lost. Some more men of war are ordered, which will make Antwerp a port as important upon the score of trade as upon that of the navy.

A hundred Neapolitan prisoners of war are shortly expected here, to work at the terraces and in deepening the basins.

FROM THE PARIS ARGUS.

All Europe knows that there is a powerful party in England who have sworn an implacable and interminable war against France. This faction, which reigned for a long time in parliament and in the king's council, at length fell from the throne by dint of blunders, malversations and political disasters. But in forfeiting the confidence of the nation, it had not renounced the hope of one day seizing again the helm of the state, and of pursuing its projects. The war, which still lasted, afforded it a thousand chances that might become favorable to it.

Thus we have seen this war faction constantly busy either in augmenting the embarrassment of affairs by endeavoring to bring the new ministers into disrepute, or by envenoming the strife between France and England, for the purpose of rendering all approximation impossible. Even the overtures, solemnly announced to parliament, put no restraint upon the invectives of this faction, and Europe saw, for the first time perhaps, the spectacle of a nation which negotiated peace, openly preaching war in its journals, and daily insulting by new outrages the government whose pacific sentiments it was come to solicit!

No doubt it would be unjust to impute such a conduct to the whole English nation, which deplors the indecency of it and is itself sensible of the dangers which may result from it. We know that the greater and more sensible part of that enlightened nation wish, as we do, for peace, and are tired of seeing their political existence so long held in suspense by the hatred of a few ambitious men, who persist in dividing two nations made to esteem each other. We also know that the writers, who make themselves the organs and the apostles of this unbridled faction, are neither the best writers of England, nor the most esteemed for their attachment to their country. But their articles and their political maxims are rendered public; they are repeated in several London papers and have not been contradicted; and if the turn of their wit sufficiently guards against the malignity of their satire, their writings are, however, attended with this danger, among a people already too obstinate in their pride, that they encourage pretensions which may become a real obstacle to the conclusion of that peace which the nation sighs after.

The Morning Post advances, "that it is pretty well understood that the French government are disposed to give England no better terms than she had under the treaty of Amiens, and that it is not to be supposed her ministers could possibly consent to measure back the steps of the nation for the purpose of replacing it on the ground of that weak and dissatisfactory treaty;" from whence the English journalist concludes, that peace will not be made.

Now the imprudence of such language is obvious; for were the treaty of Amiens as unfavorable as they may wish to make it be believed, had they even the intention & the hope to return no more to it, it would be both impolitic and awkward to treat with so much contempt, a treaty subscribed by England at a period and in circumstances which were surely much more favorable to her, than those she is in at this day. This is publicly avowing the cause of the present war, which it was so much their interest to conceal, and formally belying the reasons which the king alledged in the face of all Europe when his majesty sat to his parliament to announce the rupture of it.

To be able to pronounce upon the grounds of the question started by the Morning Post, it would be requisite to know how far its allegations are founded; whether it be true that the treaty of Amiens has been taken for the basis of the negotiations opened with England. We are not in a country where affairs of state are treated of on the stock exchange or in the public squares; neither do the secrets of negotiations in France run through the offices of journalists. But in judging this important question by the sole light of judgment and reason, and weighing the advantages to which each of the two nations has a right to pretend in the treaty now discussing we think the pretensions raised by the English journalist rather absurd. We know not indeed whether it be making England measure back her steps to bring her back to the treaty of Amiens; but what we do know, is, that in the state of crisis to which events have brought the power of England if it were necessary that one of the two nations should measure back its steps, it would not belong to France to do it. What then does not France retain all her advantages? What progress has England made in the bloody contest opened by the rupture of the treaty of Amiens: and since when, are

is a power-
sworn, no
war against
reigned for
in the king's
throne by
and politi-
g the confi-
not renounced
gain the helm
its projects.
afforded it a
become fa-

faction con-
ting the em-
deavoring to
disrepute, or
ween France
of rendering
Even the
ced to parlia-
the investive
saw, for the
lo of a nation
only preaching
insulting by
whose paci-
solicit!

to impute
English na-
decency of it
angers which
know that the
art of that en-
do, for peace,
political exist-
e by the hatred
persist in di-
steem each o-
e writers, who
and the apos-
are neither
nor the most
to their coun-
their political
; they are re-
pers and have
if the turn of
against the ma-
writings are,
danger, among
in their pride,
ous which may
the conclusion
ation sighs af-

nces, "that it
at the French
to give England
had under the
it is not to be
possibly con-
cepts of the na-
acing it on the
dissatisfactory
English jour-
e will not be

such language
aty of Amiens
wish to make it
the intention &
to it, it would
ard to treat with
subscribed by
circumstances
ore favorable to
his day. This
e of the present
their interest to
ving the reasons
the face of all
out to his parlia-
are of it.

ance upon the
started by the
be requisite to
as are founded
treaty of Am-
basis of the ne-
gland. We are
airs of state are
change or in the
to the secrets of
through the of-
in judging the
olelight of judg-
ghing the advan-
two nations ha-
reaty now discus-
ons raised by the
absurd. We
be making Eng-
to bring her back
but what we do
of crisis to which
power of England
one of the two
its steps, it would
it. What then
all her advantages
and made in the
the rupture of the
since when, ar-

the pretensions of the contracting parties no longer measured by the results of the war? For these twenty years that England has been exciting enemies against France, has the latter not always conquered them? Has the war, which indeed has twenty times changed its name, not always had one and the same object: the lowering of the power of France: and has England ever been able to attain it? At the time of the treaty of Amiens, England still had powerful allies in Europe; but a single one willing to espouse her quarrel she would not find at this day. In violating the treaty of Amiens, she had for object to bring about the treaty of Concert, which was to be bound on all sides and diminish the power of France; and the five famous articles of that agreement turned against its authors and left no other bounds to the power of France, but her own moderation and her magnanimity. When things are come to such a pitch, one should guard against exaggerated pretensions; were it only thro' self love: and one should reflect that a nation does not measure back its steps when it accepts honorable conditions from the most powerful conqueror and the greatest monarch whom the world has yet known.

NEW YORK, October 26.
By the ship Caledonia, Henderson, from Liverpool, we have received the London Star of the 4th of September. This paper says,

Mr. Basilico, the messenger, has arrived with dispatches from lord Lauderdale, at Paris. He reached town at one this morning, called at Downing street, and took another messenger with him to sir Francis Vincent, who forwarded the dispatches to Mr. Fox at Chiswick, by the second messenger. A cabinet council is now sitting on the dispatches—nothing is yet known of their contents, the prevailing opinion however is unfavorable to peace. All is at a stand at the stock exchange.

Jerome Bonaparte had arrived at Paris previous to the departure of Mr. Basilico the messenger. He was chased before he reached port, by the Gibraltar of 80 guns, which vessel would have overhauled Jerome had she not been disabled in the chase.

The Expeditions.—Under the Plymouth head of the 2d ultimo it is said—"All is bustle and confusion in the Stonehouse Pool among the transports—the troops are disembarking, and are marched away immediately to Buckland Downs, where they are to be encamped. The weather is extremely favorable for the purpose. A steady breeze, and 12 privates, are to be left on board each transport."

Last evening after our paper was prepared for press, our box came up from the ship Fanny Taylor, with Greenock papers to the 11th ult. and London of the 6th—such extracts from them as our time would admit of making, are here given.

Owing to the lateness of the hour we received these papers, we are unable to give the official letter of general Stuart, who commanded the British force in Calabria, announcing a brilliant victory obtained by him over the French, on the plains of Maida, a village to the south of St. Emphetria and Nicasiara. One of the papers says,

General Regnier was advancing, with his characteristic confidence, to assail the British, when he was attacked by general Stuart. All the circumstances considered, we have no hesitation in saying, that it was a success as brilliant as ever crowned the British arms. Our force consisted of 4795 men; that of the French amounted to upwards of 7000. This difference was forgotten by our troops, when armies were in presence. The enemy for some time made a shew of daring, but the British bayonet was decisive of the result. The loss of the French was almost equal with the whole of the British force.

We shall cite the words of the gallant commander—"By 9 o'clock in the morning, the opposing fronts of two armies were warmly engaged, when the prowess of the rival nations seemed now to be fairly at a trial before the world, and the superiority was greatly and gloriously decided to be our own."

About 700 bodies of their dead have been buried upon the ground. The wounded and prisoners already in our hands (among which are general Comper, and an aid-de-camp, and a long list of officers) amount to above 1000 men.

"The total loss to the enemy cannot be less than 4000 men."

The loss of the British was one officer, 3 sergeants, 4 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 8 sergeants, 2 drummers, 261 rank and file wounded.

Sir John Stuart has in his possession no less than 2000 prisoners, and it to this be-

added the number of their killed & wounded it will appear that the small remainder of the French force of 7000 men, scattered as it is, cannot effect any mischief, except to the unarmed peasantry.

The French papers say that Massena and Regnier have formed a junction. A private letter from Massena of the 5th ult. says that general Stuart was on the eve of re-embarking his troops, and this account derives some confirmation from the passage in sir John Stuart's letter, where he says—"I am now beginning my march southward, preparatory to my return to Sicily for which station I shall re-embark with army, as soon as his Sicilian majesty shall have arranged a disposition of his own force to secure those advantages which have been gained by the present expedition."

LONDON, September 5.

On the arrival of M. D'Oubril at St. Petersburg, a grand council was held. The emperor attended in person, and upon its breaking up it was officially notified to all the foreign ministers, that the treaty would not be ratified, and M. Kroushouske, a knight of Malta, was sent to Paris to announce his imperial majesty's determination. He arrived there on the 30th ult. and on the 1st inst. Basilico was dispatched by lord Lauderdale. What effect it will have upon the negotiation pending between this country and France we cannot pretend to determine; but we think it highly probable that it will make Bonaparte more anxious to conclude a peace with Great Britain.

The cabinet council which was yesterday summoned to take into consideration the dispatches from Paris, from St. Petersburg and from the Mediterranean, sat from two till half past three o'clock. After the council a messenger was dispatched to Paris.

We understand that the expeditions are yet intended to proceed.

September 6.
Lord Lauderdale will probably first learn the rejection of the treaty into which D'Oubril was coaxed from the dispatches sent him on Thursday. It is a fact, that two days after the arrival of the Russian messenger, lord Lauderdale was ignorant of this important determination. This very evening he will know it, and his next interview with Talleyrand will be highly interesting—perhaps decisive of the fate of the negotiations.

Letters from Berlin state, that the king of Prussia has required that Germany should be evacuated by the French.

Yesterday a servant of his excellency Robert Adair arrived with dispatches to government from Vienna. They relate, we understand, to the refusal of the emperor of Russia to ratify the treaty with France, which was known at Vienna on the 20th ultimo. We have good grounds for believing, that a system of close and cordial concert between the courts of Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna, is much nearer maturity than it is suspected to be. The emperor Alexander has written personally to the Austrian and Prussian monarchs, and is, we believe, well disposed to protect them against any further insults or encroachments on the part of France.

Mr. Fox is still at Chiswick, and remains much the same in health.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30.

Yesterday departed this life, Mrs. ROBINSON, consort of Mr. Matthew Robinson, merchant, of this town. Her friends and acquaintances are requested to attend her funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SURPRISED to see a resolution of the Trustees of the Alexandria Academy published in the Alexandria Advertiser of yesterday, I therefore request the opinion of the public may be suspended, until I have an opportunity to publish a fair statement of the origin of this business.

William Reily.

October 30.

8000 bushels SALT,

Just received and for sale by

Wadsworth & Butler.

October 30 d3t

FOR SALE,

Or to be bartered for Wet or Dry Goods,

A two story framed Building, situ-

at the corner of Fairfax and Wolfe-streets.—

It is an excellent stand for a Grocery Store,

and contains apartments sufficient for the accom-

modation of a large family. A great bar-

gain may be had if immediate application is

made to the subscriber.

Henry Moore, Broker, &c.

October 25. d3t

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock will be sold on

Col. Ramsay's wharf,

25 hhds. MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for negoti-

able notes with approved indorsers.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

October 30.

Charles Bennett,

Has imported in the ship Wm. and John captain

Woodhouse, from Liverpool, and John and

Avie from London, via Norfolk,

FALL GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART.

Kendal Cottons, Kerseys, Halfhicks,

Plaids, Jerseys,

Cloths, Coating and Frizes,

Superfine Bombazeens, Bombazetts, and

Wildbores,

Satinetts, Bennetts Cord, & Kerseymere,

An elegant assortment of Waistcoating,

Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,

Manchester,

Kendal knit Lambs' Wool Hose,

Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery,

Silk Velvets, Moleskins, &c.

Fashionable London Hats,

Coarse Hats,

English Ingrain Kidderminster Carpets

And Carpeting,

Venetian Carpeting,

Sewing Silk and Twist first quality,

Silk and Leather Gloves,

Silk Cords, &c.

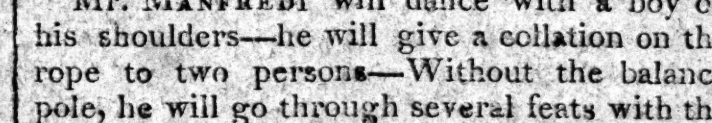
British Battle, and P. F. Gunpowder, &c.

Oct. 30. 1wd3taw2w.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

BY PERMISSION.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.



At the request of a number of ladies

and gentlemen, Mr. Manfredi and his com-

pany will perform for one night more.—

Their next performance will be

On Friday Evening, Oct. 31.

THE PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE

With a Spanish Dance, by the little Ame-

rican.

Dancing on the Tight Rope.

A Dance in character, with the balance

pole,

By Miss LOUISA.

Miss CATHERINE will dance an Italian

dance on the rope—after which a serious dance.

A Grotesque dance, by Madam MANFRE-

DI.—The moving board—She will dance LA

POUR LANA on the rope, with the balance

pole—and play a handsome air on the Mando-

line, on the rope, without it.

The Cofiac Dance.

Mr. MANFREDI will dance with a boy on

his shoulders—he will give a collation on the

rope to two persons.—Without the balance

pole, he will go through several feats with the

hoop—Also perform several grand military

evolutions, &c.

Mr. MANFREDI will perform the drunken

dragon on the rope.

Tumbling Agility of the Children,

Who will perform several Feats on the carpet,

in the Italian style.

Extraordinary Feats of the Tumblers,

Who will throw backward and forward Som-

ersets, over tables and chairs.

Ground Tumbling, with English and Spanish

DANCES.

The EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

Mr. MANFREDI

Will Balance several persons on his arms,

legs, &c. shewing several perspectives in the

Roman style.

He will Dance

A SPANISH FANDANGO over several Eggs

A Hornpipe—By Miss Catherine.

The whole to conclude with a Pantomime,

CALLED,

HARLEQUIN BARBER.

Harlequin, Miss Catherine,

Clown, Mr. Manfredi,

Old Man, Miss Louisa,

Columbine, Mrs. Manfredi,

Little Devil, The Little American,

Magician, Mr. Menel.

In the course of the performance Harlequin

will make a great variety of changes in his

dress with great facility.

Admittance one dollar—children half a dollar.

The doors to be opened at 6, and perform-

ance to begin at 7 o'clock.

No cigars to be smoked during the per-

formance.

Should the weather prove unfavorable

the performance will be postponed till the first

fair evening.

October 30.

Now Ready for the Press,

And will be published immediately after the

next session of the general assembly by

Samuel Pleasants, Junr.

VOLUME SECOND

OF THE

REVISED CODE;

CONTAINING

A collection of all such acts of the general

assembly of Virginia, of a permanent and pub-

lic nature, as have been passed since the ses-

sion of 1801; to which will be added, such

acts of the same nature as may be passed at

the session of 1806.

Together with

An APPENDIX,

In which will be inserted,

I. Such public acts as have been omitted in

the last edition of the Revised Code.

II. A compilation of the several laws for

the establishment of the James River, Potomac,

Appomattox and Dismal Swamp Canal

Companies; in all or which the state has an in-

terest.

III. Acts for the establishment of the mu-

tual assurance society against fire on buildings

of the state of Virginia.

IV. Laws concerning the northern neck.

V. A table of fines, forfeitures, penalties

and amercements, designating such as are

to the use of the commonwealth; such as

go towards lessening the county levy; such

as belong to individuals; and such as are

appropriated to any particular object.

VI. Acts for establishing turnpike roads.

VII. Acts authorising the erection of toll

bridges.

All the acts comprised in this volume, have

been carefully collated by a gentleman of the

bar—Notes of reference to former and subse-

quent statutes, are annexed to each chapter,

and a copious index will be given at the end of

the work.

TERMS.

I. It shall be printed on an entire new type,

of a size larger than that used in the last edi-

tion of the revised code, published in 1803.

II. The paper shall be of good quality, and the

book, when bound, will form a volume in

large octavo, to match the first volume of

the same work. The number of pages can-

not be ascertained, though it is expected,

from the matter of which the book will be

composed, (there being ninety-five new chap-

ters in the continuation from 1801 to 1805,

and upwards of 100 omitted acts) that it will

contain nearly as many pages as the last edi-

tion.

III. The price to subscribers will be Five Dol-

lars, to be paid on delivery of the book—to

non-subscribers the price will be consi-

derably increased.

* * Subscriptions are received by the pub-

lisher in Richmond.

LANDED,

and for sale by

Lawson and Fowle,

75 hogsheads retining sugar

70 barrels New-England rum

6 ditto whale

2 hhds. spermaceti } OIL.

1 butt linseed

50 chests young hyson } TEAS,

2 do. do. souchong } sup. quality.

12 bales Beethoven gurrals

JOSEPH SMITH,
Has just received and offers for Sale, an assortment of
GERMAN LINENS,
Brown and white Ticklenburgs
Burlaps, Hallockings,
Hessians, brown Rolfs
White Rolfs
Dowls,
Plattias
Russia Sheetings
7 bales of Muslins
2 boxes of low priced Irish Linens
Continental and West-India Rum
8 hhds. best retailing Molasses
20 hhds. of Muscovado Sugar
4000 bushels Ground Allum Salt
600 Lisbols, (fine) in sacks, &c.
October 24.

Postponement
Of the Leonard-Town Jockey Club Races.
THE Race for 40 Guineas, lately advertised, and designed to have been run on Tuesday, the 14th instant, was postponed until TUESDAY, the 11th November next, when the Purse of FORTY GUINEAS will be run for over the Leonard-Town Course, agreeably to the rules of the club, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the sole and absolute property of some member or members of the club, otherwise the person proposing to start a horse shall pay two shillings in the pound on the amount of the purse. The treasurer is authorised to receive subscriptions for the Jockey Club of any person, at his discretion. This being the last year's race of the Club, gentlemen proposing to start horses may become members by subscribing one guinea. Horses to be entered before 9 o'clock the evening preceding the race. No race unless two horses at least start for the purse.
By order,
E. J. MILLARD,
Sec'y & Treasurer.
October 24.

FOR SALE,
Pork in barrels
New York prime and cargo beef
Hyson skin and } TEAS
Souchong }
Russia Duck, and
A few kegs Essence of Spruce, by
Daniel Murgatroyd.
May 6.

TO RENT,
A TWO STORY FRAMEDWELLING
HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street,
near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot. For terms apply to
James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.
September 18.

FOR RENT,
The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25.

To be Rented,
THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING
HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co.—also, the vacant STORE adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply to
J. H. HOOE.
July 23.

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on Sunday night last, a negro man, named **STEPHEN**, who calls himself **Stephen Turlin**; about 35 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, strong made, broad face, high cheeks and coarse boney features—he was formerly used to work in a vessel as a cook, which he understands tolerable well, also washing and house work, which he has been accustomed to occasionally. Took with him a half worn brown broad cloth coat, a dark striped mole-skin jacket, a pair corduroy pantaloons nearly white, and a pair nankeen ditto, some white linen shirts, and an ozaburg shirt and pair of trousers, also a black fur hat, and is supposed to have other cloaths not particularly known. He is a remarkable artful fellow and will likely change his name and cloaths, and also may have got a pass.—Masters of vessels and all other persons are warned not to harbor or employ said fellow in any manner whatever. Whoever apprehends said fellow and secures him in any goal within the state of Maryland or District of Columbia, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of Twenty Dollars, if within 25 miles from home; if above that distance and within the state aforesaid, Twenty-five Dollars, and if out of the state or District aforesaid, or within the city of Baltimore, the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home.
Thomas P. Wilson.
Montgomery Court-House, Md.
August 6th August, 1895.

Hardware.
PATON & BUTCHER'S,
Have received by the ship LEONIDAS, Captain M. KINZEL, from LIVERPOOL, a complete assortment of
IRONMONGERY:
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Crowley steel, No. 3, Millington,
Ditto, of very superior quality
Tin Plate, in boxes
Shovels and Spades
Also, a few cases of Razors, 6 blades to one handle
Patent ditto
Penknives, and black tip and ivory handle
Knives and Forks, of very superior quality.
ALSO,
For sale, of the tan-yard of **ESRA KINSEY and Co.**
Two thousand Spanish Hides.
September 22.

Gun and Pistol Manufactory.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above manufactory in all its various branches; where all orders in his line of business will be executed on the shortest notice.
He expects, in the course of a few weeks, an elegant assortment of **GUNS and PISTOLS** from the best manufactory in England.
A good Journeyman will hear of employment by applying to the subscriber.
Robert Nash,
King-street, near the water, Alexandria.
N. B. A generous price will be given for good seasoned WALNUT PLANK, of from two inch to two and a half in thickness.
September 22.

VILLAINY!
ON the 18th (he it well remembered) of June last, Ben Dulany's house, in Charles county, was burnt down after my box of money, title papers and books were stolen out of the house, the thief or thieves knowing that I was in Marlborough and could not be back, they took advantage of my absence to perpetrate their horrid and infamous robbery. I will give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD to any honest man, that will give me information of this diabolical act, that I may bring to condign punishment the villain or villains concerned in this plot.
Benjamin Dulany.
Alexandria, Oct. 8.

Runaway Negro.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, early in July, a negro man named **GREENAWAY**. He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches or 6 feet high, of a tawny complexion, has a scar on one of his jaws or side of his face forming a half circle; I think it is on the right, but am not positive. He is a slim made fellow, with a bushy head, and when spoken to has a scary and down look. When he went away he had a green round coat, buff colored breeches, with homespun clothing, and has never been accustomed to any work but in the crop or field. I have understood he has crossed the Potomac about Britain's Bay, over into Maryland. I expect he has procured a pass and will endeavor to appear as a freeman. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or carrying him away under the penalty of the law.
I will give Twenty Dollars reward if taken in Maryland, or Fifteen if taken in the North-east Neck, so that I get him again.
George Christopher.
Westmoreland County, Vir.
14th September.

Patent Elastic Suspenders.
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patent next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzies, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.
THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.
N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.
July 8 **RICHARD HORWELL.**

Cut Nail Manufactory.
The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large,
THAT he has lately established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on Union-street, where he always keeps a constant supply of NAILS, BRADS, and SPRINGS of every description, by wholesale or retail.
Country merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. Orders will be promptly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.
HORACE FIELD.
July 29.
N. B. One or two Journeymen Wrought Nailers, will meet with encouragement by applying at said factory.

THE FOLLOWING
New and Valuable Medicine,
Is just received for SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store in King-street.
PRICE—TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

Dr. TISSOT'S
Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among these disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Spasms, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.
Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harrois-maker.
About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. TISSOT'S Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.
THOMAS AELSO.
Baltimore, July 22d, 1866.
Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harrois-maker.
It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor TISSOT'S Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. TISSOT'S Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.
TH. CAMPBELL.
Baltimore, July 28, 1866.
James Kennedy, sen.
Alexandria, September 10.
Subscribers to the Assembly's Missionary Magazine, the Panoplist, and the Medical Repository, are requested to call for their numbers as above.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Saturday the 18th instant—A Mulatto Man, named **KITT**. About five feet nine or ten inches high; thirty-one or two years old; it is supposed he has a forged pass, and will endeavor to pass as a free man, and has his Wife with him, who is a small black woman, belonging to Mr. WADY LIPSCOMB. I will give the above Reward to any person, that will take up the said run-away and secure him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid. He is a BLACKSMITH by trade.
WILLIAM MARTIN.
Louisa Court-House.
October 27.

A few copies of the AMERICAN GARDENER, for sale by Robert Gray, at his Stationary Store, King-street.

For Freight, [Coastwise]
The fine, staunch
Schooner Active,
George Brown, Master;
Burden 98 tons or about 750
barrels, in complete order for the
reception of a cargo. Please apply to the Captain on board or to
John G. Ladd.
October 27.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ss.
July Term, 1866.
William G. Garland, Compt.
vs.
Thomas White, Josiah Faxon, Dwight Metcalf, & Joseph Baxter, jun. trading under the firm of Faxon, Metcalf and Co. Dfs.
THE defendant Thomas White, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Thomas White, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Thomas White, do appear here on the first day of November term next and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf and Company, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas White, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.
A copy—Teste.
G. Deneale, c. c.
September 13.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ss.
July Term, 1866.
Thomas Tunno, Robinson and Farnsboro, and William Taylor, complainants,
vs.
Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncester, trading under the firm of R. T. Hooe & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John M'iver, defendants.
THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.
A copy. Teste.
G. Deneale, cc.
September 26.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ss.
July term, 1866.
WILLIAM COLSTON, Complainant,
vs.
AUGUSTINE GEORGE, MARTIN GEORGE and JESSE HAMMOND, Defendants.
THE defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendants, Augustine George, and Martin George, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Jesse Hammond, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.
A copy—Teste.
G. Deneale, c. c.
September 4.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.